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MARCH–APRIL 1988
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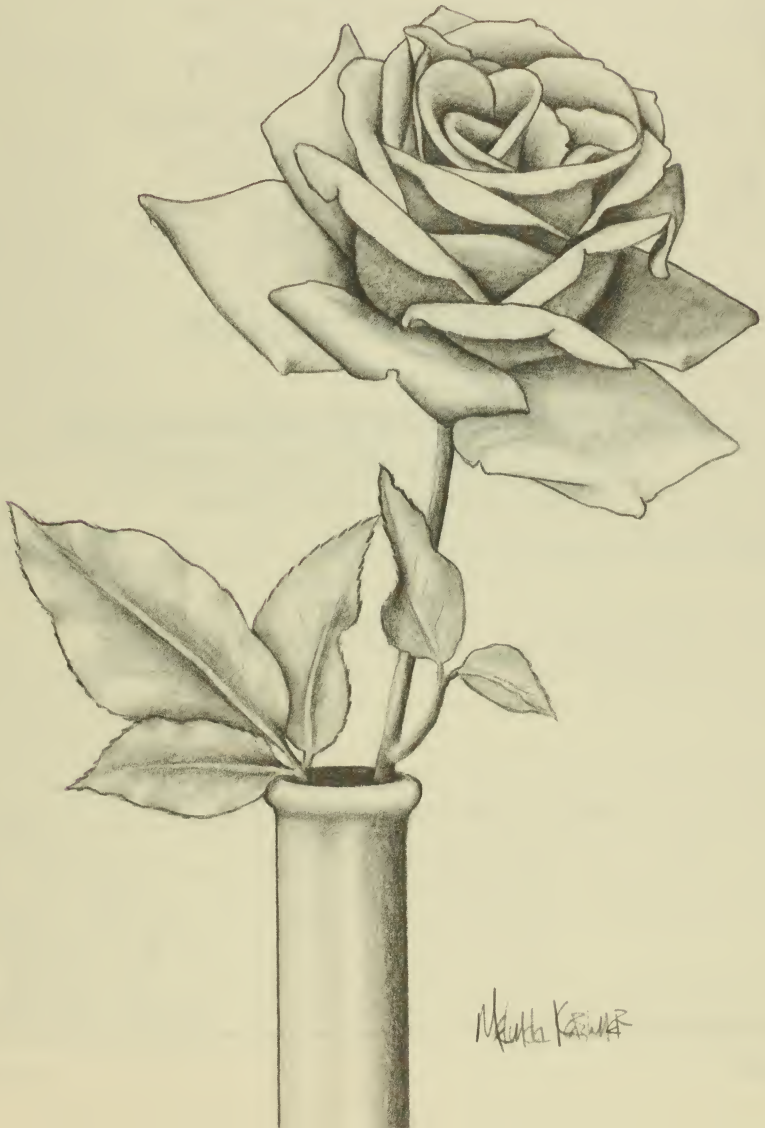

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March 18, 19 & 20, 1988

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Saturday March 19 . . . . . 9 AM to 9 PM
Sunday March 20 . . . . . 9 AM to 5 PM

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COVER ILLUSTRATION

Melinda L. Kershner, P.O. Box 34364, San Diego, CA 92103
Miss Kershner has had 3 years of art training and currently does freelance paintings and illustrations, She also creates her own line of greeting cards.

The front cover on the January–February 1988 issue of CALIFORNIA GARDEN was the Box Elder

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION REGRETS THE LOSS OF ETHEL HOYT, AN HONORARY LIFE MEMBER, A DEAR FRIEND, AND BENEFACTOR, WHO PASSED AWAY ON DECEMBER 28, 1987

Each year in the July/August issue of CALIFORNIA GARDEN, we publish a listing of GARDEN CLUBS WHICH ARE NOT AFFILIATES OF SAN DIEGO FLORAL. If you want your garden club to be listed free in this one issue, submit the name of the club, name, address, and telephone number of the President of the club, and time and place of meeting, no later than May 1, 1988.

If you want your club to be listed in each issue, and it is not now listed, have your club donate $10.00 a year to become a Club Affiliate, and submit the same information listed in the paragraph above. Your club will then also receive a subscription to CALIFORNIA GARDEN, be a member of San Diego Floral Association, and receive copies of our newsletters, plus receive other benefits for members.

The deadline for horticultural events and ads for the next issue is May 15, 1988.

Subscriptions to CALIFORNIA GARDEN for one year include six issues of the magazine, since it is put out bi-monthly. On your mailing label, if you are a subscriber, it shows a number indicating the issue which you first received and the year your subscription is due for renewal. If your label reads 6–88, it means you started with the issue number 6 (NOV/DEC) and it expires with the issue 5 (SEPT/OCT) in 1988. 1–88 indicates you started with issue Number 1, the JAN/FEB issue, and it expires when you receive Issue Number 6, NOV/DEC issue in 1987.
If you have a membership in San Diego Floral Association, on the mailing label it shows after your name # plus the month you started and year membership should be renewed. If your label shows # 12/87, it indicates you started with the NOV/DEC issue and your last copy of the magazine with that membership would be the SEPT/OCT issue in 1987. Renew early to receive the next issue.

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HORTICULTURE CALENDAR

*San Diego Floral Association Event

February 16
San Diego Floral Association's Meeting, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Pot Luck dinner 6 p.m., Program 7:30 p.m. Program free to all. Pot luck $1.00 for members, $3.00 for guests. Reservations: 232-5762. "Proteas: How to Grow and Show in San Diego" by Velma and Keith West.

February 17 & 24
Flower Arranging Class with Adrienne Green, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Reservations: Marie Walsh (619) 298-5182. Materials needed: flowers, vases, mechanics. Green furnished. Oasis for sale.

February 20-21
San Diego County Orchid Society's Spring Mini Show, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Sat: 12-4:30 p.m.; Sun: 10-4:30 p.m. Free.

February 20-21
Camellia Show. The Temple City Camellia Society will celebrate its 50th Anniversary show. Over 2,500 flowers will be displayed. Sat: 1-4:30 p.m.; Sun: 9:30-4:30 p.m. Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia, CA.

February 21
Soil Preparation for Successful Gardens lecture by Dr. Jean Natter, 2 p.m. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes, Peninsula, CA.

February 27
Free Seminar on Drip Irrigation, Trickle Soak Systems, 8733 Magnolia Ave., Santee. 1 p.m. Reservations (619) 449-6408. Bring simple plot plan of your yard.

February 27-28
Camellia Show at the Southern California Camellia Council competition. Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge, CA Sat: 1-4:30 p.m.; Sun: 9:30-4:30 p.m.

February 27-28
Orchid Show and Sale by South Bay Orchid Society, at the Torrance Recreation Center, 3341 Torrance Blvd., Torrance, CA. Handicapped and Photographers will be admitted Sun 10-11 a.m. Public may enter plants for competition. Registration Fri. 3-9 p.m.; Judging, Sat. 10-noon; Show open Sat. 1-8 p.m.; Sun. 11-5 p.m. Adults: $2.00, Seniors $1.50, Students with ID $1.00.

February 27-28
Ohara School of Ikebana 11th Annual Show. Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa park. Sat: 11-4:30 p.m.; Sun: 10-4:30 p.m. Free.

February 28
Houseplants — Old and New. Ruth Pease will demonstrate arrangements for patio and indoor plants. Plants for sale. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA. 2 p.m.

March 2, 9, 23
Flowering Arranging Classes with Martha Rosenberg,
Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. 9:30-2:30. Reservations. Marie Walsh 298-5182. Bring flowers, vases, mechanics. Green furnished. Oasis for sale.

March 5
Annual meeting of the California Macadamia Society at San Luis Rey Officers Club, Camp Pendleton 8:30 a.m. 6 guest speakers, lunch, unique door prizes. $15.00. Reservations required. California Macadamia Society, P.O. Box 1290, Fallbrook, CA 92028.

March 5, 6
Three dimensional flower arrangement show composed of seldom seen flowers displayed by Flower Arrangers Guild at Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge 10-4 p.m.

March 5, 6
Daytime African Violet Show, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Sat: 1-5 p.m.; Sun: 10-4 p.m. Free.

March 6
Virginia Carlson will demonstrate making several moss baskets for summer bloom. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula 2 p.m.

March 9, 10
Green Show '88 "The Color of Tomorrow", a trade and equipment show in the Floriculture Pavilion and adjoining grounds at the Del Mar Fairgrounds. Del Mar, CA Info: Contact Andy Mauro, Green Show '88, Del Mar Fairgrounds, Del Mar, CA 92014, (619) 755-1161.

March 12, 13
Daffodil Show sponsored by the Southern California Daffodil Society Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge, Sat: 1:30 - 4 p.m.; Sun: 10-4 p.m.

March 13
Epiphyllum Culture demonstration and slide show by Dick Kohlschreiber, president of the South Bay Epiphyllum Society. Free cuttings. 2 p.m. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula.

March 18, 19, 20
San Diego County Orchid Society's 42nd Spring Show, Scottish Rites Memorial Bldg, Mission Valley, San Diego. Preview Fri: 7-10 p.m.; Sat: 9-9 p.m.; Sun: 9-5 p.m. Admission $3.00.

March 19
Eighth Annual Environmental Education Fair featuring 65 exhibits hands-on projects for children, scouts and youth groups. Workshop for teachers. Free walking tours of the Arboretum. Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia. 9-4 p.m.

March 19
21 day Himalayan Trip from Seattle, to visit orchid

growing areas of India, Sikkim, and Nepal, plus stops in Bangkok, Varanasi, New Delhi and Agra. Escorted by Paul Gripp, noted Santa Barbara, CA. authority on orchids. $3650 per person, double occupancy. Odyssey Tours of Santa Monica. Info: 800-654-7975.

March 19, 20

20th Anniversary Spring Flower and Japanese Art Show by San Diego Chapter of Ikebana International Chapter 119. Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. 11-4:30 p.m. Flower arrangements, sumi painting, kimonos, dolls and tea ceremony accessories will be displayed. Flower arranging demonstrations daily at 1, 2, and 3 p.m. Free.

March 20

Horticulturist Susan Tufenkian will demonstrate growing, planting, maintenance, fertilization, and pruning geraniums in pots. Sale features over 1,000 geraniums. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula, 2 p.m.

March 23

PWHLA (Professional Women's Horticulture and Landscape Association) Meeting. Call (619) 753-1545 for information.

March 26

Free Seminar on Drip Irrigation, Trickle Soak Systems, 8733 Magnolia Ave., Santee. 1 p.m. Reservations (619) 449-6408. Bring simple plot plan of your yard.

March 26, 27

Balboa Park African Violet Society's 13th Annual Show at Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Sat: noon-5 p.m.; Sun: 10-4 p.m. Free.

March 26-April 1

Charter Boat Trip with botanists, ornithologists, and naturalist to Guadalupe and Cedros Island of coastal Baja California Mexico. Info: (619) 726-2228.

March 26-April 3

Spring Garden Show, "Splendor of Spring at Descanso Gardens" sponsored by the Descanso Gardens Guild, Model gardens, horticultural tables, and a plant sale. Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge, 10-4 p.m.

March 26-April 9

Spring Gardens of the Southeastern United Staes Tour by UCLA Extension. Details and Reservations. (213) 825-7093, P.O. Box 24901, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

March 27

Orchids Around the World. Dr. Robert Streeter will talk about planting and caring for orchids and show slides of orchids from the World Orchid Conference in Tokyo. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula. 2 p.m.

March 30

Basket Weaving Class by Martha Rosenberg, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. 9:30-2:30 p.m. Materials furnished. Reservations: Marie Walsh (619) 298-5182.

April 1

English Antique Buying Trip to England for 16 days. Ivy House Antiques, 405 W. Washington St., Suite 310, San Diego, CA 92103. (619) 297-1413 Ext. 310.

April 2, 3

Iris Show "A Rainbow of Color" by the Southern California Iris Society Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia, Sat: 1-4:30 p.m., Sun: 9-4:30 p.m. Plant sale.

April 2, 3

Exotic Plant Society's Annual Show, Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park 11-4:30 p.m. Free.

April 3

"Rarest Flower on Earth" slide show by John Yellen, featuring **Puya raimondii,** a flowering herb from South America which blooms only once in 150 years in its native habitat. Sponsored by South Bay Bromeliad Society. Other rare plants and herbs will be shown in the Francis Young Hall, South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula. 2 p.m.

April 7-17

Do-it-Yourself RAI 88 exhibition at the RAI International Exhibition Centre in Amsterdam, Holland.

April 8-May7

Nancy D'Andrea, Priscilla Hawthorne, Jennie Kikuchi, and Joanne Stellwagen will display their variety of water colors at the Hospitality House at Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge. Sponsored by the Descanso Gardens Guild. 9-3:30 p.m.

April 9, 10

Shohin Bonsai Society's Show at Los Angeles Arboretum, Arcadia. Traditional Bonsai art will be demonstrated at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day. Bonsai for sale. Sat: 10-4:30 p.m.; Sun: 9-4:30 p.m.

April 9 and 16

Garden Club of Charleston, South Carolina Spring House and Garden Tours $12.00. Info: Mrs. Harold L. Glover, 4020 Bohicket Road, John's Island, SC 29455.

April 10

Bea Sutton of "Plant Merchants" in Vista will show how to make miniature terrariums using a variety of containers. Rare micro-mini plants such as African violets, sinningias, begonias, ferns, and other plants will be used. Some will be for sale. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula. 2 p.m.

April 13

San Diego Floral Association's Bus Tour to Los Angeles State and County Arboretum at Arcadia. Trip includes tram trip. Depart San Diego 7:30 a.m.; return 5:30 p.m. $17, members; $19, nonmembers. Call (619) 561-2436 for information. Mail checks to Barbara Pruyne, P.O. Box 235, Lakeside, CA 92040. Your check is your reservation.

April 15, 16, 17

Spring Home Garden Show, several garden clubs' displays, gardening lectures/demonstrations, home remodeling, landscaping advice and info. Sponsored by San Diego Home/Garden magazine. Del Mar Fairgrounds. Admission $5.00; children free. Senior discounts on Friday. Info: (619) 233-4567.

April 16, 17

63rd Annual Flower and Garden Show by Coronado Floral Association, Theme "We The People",

Spreckels Park, Orange Ave., between 6th and 7th St., Coronado. Free parking. Admission Adults $1.50, Children $.25. Sat: 1-5 p.m. Entertainment and instructional exhibits start 2 p.m. Sun: 10-4 p.m. Entertainment and instructional exhibits start 11 a.m., Trophies 3 p.m., sale of cut flowers 4 p.m. Live plant sale 8-5 p.m. Also Coronado Art Association Art, Friends of the Library Book Fair, and Refreshment Stands.

April 16, 17

San Diego Bonsai Club's 23rd Annual Show, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. 11-5 p.m. Free.

April 16, 17

Southern California Amaryllis and Hemerocallis Society's Amaryllis Show at Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia. Sat: noon-4:30 Sun: 10-4:30 p.m.

April 16, 17

San Fernando Valley Rose Society's Rose Show. Amateurs are also invited to enter competition by bringing in their roses between 6:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Saturday. Miniature, cut, and potted large roses for sale. Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge, Sat: 1-4:30 p.m.; Sun: 9-4:30 p.m.

April 16, 17

The Conejo Valley Garden Club, Fed. presents "Reflections of Water". Flower show at the Thousand Oaks Library, 1401 East Janns Road, Thousand Oaks Ca. 1-5 p.m. Admission free. For info contact Mrs. Camille Van Ast, 3798 San Marcos Ct., Newbury Park, CA 91320, after 6 p.m. (805) 498-7421. There will be a plant sale at the show.

April 16, 17

San Fernando Valley Rose Society's Rose Show at Van de Kamp Hall, Descanso Gardens, La Canada Flintridge. All amateur rose growers may enter specimens 7-10 a.m. Sat. Plant sale. Sat: 1-4:30 p.m.; Sun: 9-4:30 p.m. Info: (818) 447-4513.

April 17

How To Grow Better Houseplants by Shelagh Moore, a nationally certified interior horticulturist. Slides of plants grown indoors here and in their natural setting outdoors in Costa Rica. Watering and growing techniques discussed and plants sold. South Coast Botanic Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula. 2 p.m.

April 20, 21, 22

1988 Landscape Industry Show, Long Beach Convention Center. Info: California Landscape Contractors Association, 2226 K Street, Sacramento, CA 95816. (916) 448-2522.

April 22, 23, 24

Hydroponic Society of America's Annual Conference and Trade Show at the Clarion-San Francisco Airport Hotel. Public invited. Includes bus tour to Sonoma County hydroponic greenhouses, a tour of Luther Burbank's home, lunch at a local winery, also topics by prominent speakers. Info: Mr. Gene Brisbon, Executive Director, P.O. Box 6067, Concord, CA 94524, or call (415) 682-4193.

April 23, 24

San Diego Rose Society's 61st Annual Show at Balboa Park Club, San Diego, Sat: 2-6 p.m.; Sun: 10-5:30 p.m. Admission $1.50.

April 23, 24

San Diego Ikenobo Chapter Show, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park, 11-4:30 p.m. Free.

April 23, 24

The Pacific Rose Society's 51st Show "Festival of Roses" in Ayers Hall, Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia. Amateurs may enter between 7-10 a.m. Sat. Rose bouquets, hybrid teas and miniature rose plants for sale. Sat: 1-4:30 p.m.; Sun: 9-4:30 p.m. Info: (818) 447-4513.

April 25, 26

"For All Seasons" Flower Show hosted by Point Loma Garden Club. St. Peter's By The Sea Lutheran Church Hall, 1371 Sunset Cliffs Blvd., San Diego. Mon: 1-5 p.m.; Tues: 10-4 p.m. Free admission. Info: Mrs. Glen W. Smith, P.O. Box 6155, San Diego, CA 92106.

April 28

Holland Tour led by garden writer, Tineke Wilders, to her native country to visit the world's largest flower market at Aalsmeer, the Keukenhoff gardens and a visit to tulip grower Frans Roozen. Info: (619) 299-3010.

April 30, May 1

San Diego-Imperial County Iris Society's 23rd Show, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Sat: 12:30-5 p.m.; Sun: 11-5 p.m. Free.

May 8

San Diego Epiphyllum Society's 18th Annual Mothers Day Show, Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. 11-5 p.m. Free.

May 7, 8

Standard Flower Show and Plant Sale by the Vista Garden Club, Brengle Park Recreation Center, 1200 Vale Terrace, Vista. Sat: 1:30-5 p.m.; Sun: 10-4 p.m. Free. Info: (619) 724-5032.

May 14-28

Chelsea Garden Show and Garden Tour of England and Wales hosted by San Diego Home/Garden magazine. Tour Britain's finest gardens and historical homes with garden writer, Gretchen Pelletier. Info: Coast Travel (619) 239-9973.

May 15

The Epiphyllum Society of America presents their Annual Flower Show in Ayers Hall, Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia, 11-4:30 p.m. Cuttings and potted plants for sale. Info: (818) 447-4513.

May 19

San Diego Floral Association's Bus Tour to Taylor's Herb Garden in Vista. Catered picnic lunch and walking tour included. $14.00 members; $16.00 non-members. Info: (619) 561-2436. Send check for reservations to Barbara Pruyne, P.O. Box 235, Lakeside, CA 92040.

May 20-29

Great English Gardens, the Chelsea Flower Show Tour, and membership in the Royal Horticultural Society. Sterling tours, (619) 299-3010.

May 20-30

Floral Tour of England/Scotland, including Chelsea Flower Show, Glasgow floral festival, and many special features. Flintridge Travel, (619) 222-0383.

May 21–June 5
English Garden Tour including Chelsea Flower Show. Coopersmith's England (415) 339-2499.
June 10–26
Tour to England's Intriguing West Country: Romantic Landscapes, Gardens, and Writers. Coopersmith"s England (415) 339-2499.
June 16–July 4
1988 Del Mar Fair Flower and Garden Show "Gardens of San Diego". Info: (619) 296-1441 or 755-1161 Ext. 356.
June 22–26
36th Annual Lompoc Flower Festival. Theme: "Famous Women in History". Lompoc Valley Festival Association, 113-A North I Street, Lompoc, CA 93438. (805) 735-8511.
July 2–23 and **July 23–Aug. 13**
UCLA/Royal College of Art in London courses for American Students. Classes include art, photography, architecture, fashion and garden design. Info: UCLA Extension, (213) 825-9676. P.O. Box 24901, Los Angeles, CA 90024.
July 15–31
Tour featuring English Gardens at Peak of Beauty. Coopersmith's England (415) 339-2499.
July 31–August 14
1988 Water Lily Symposium and Tour in Harrogate England. Info: Water Lily Society, P.O. Box 104, Buckeystown, Md 21717-0104 (301) 662-2230. Copy of the itinerary in detail is in San Diego Floral office for reference.

PEAS

By Eleanor Macy

CULTURE: Peas grow best in cool weather. In California, two crops can be grown each year — one in fall, and the other in spring. Sow seed in August, and again from December through March, 1½" deep, about 1" apart in the row. Do not thin. If you are growing dwarf varieties, either plant along a low trellis, or plant 2 rows about 12" apart. The pair of rows will intertwine and support each other enough to keep the peas off the ground. Tall varieties have to be given a trellis or fence to grow on.

DISEASES: Avoiding overhead irrigation will reduce the risk of mildews, especially along the coast where night and morning fogs keep the plants wet.

HARVEST: Keeping the vines picked will increase and prolong productions.

Eleanor Macy is President of California Gardeners Seed Co., 904 Silver Spur Road, Suite 414, Rolling Hills Estates, 90274.

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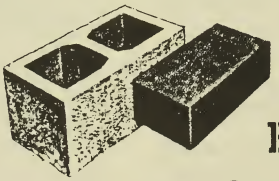
San Diego County's Masonry and Home Center

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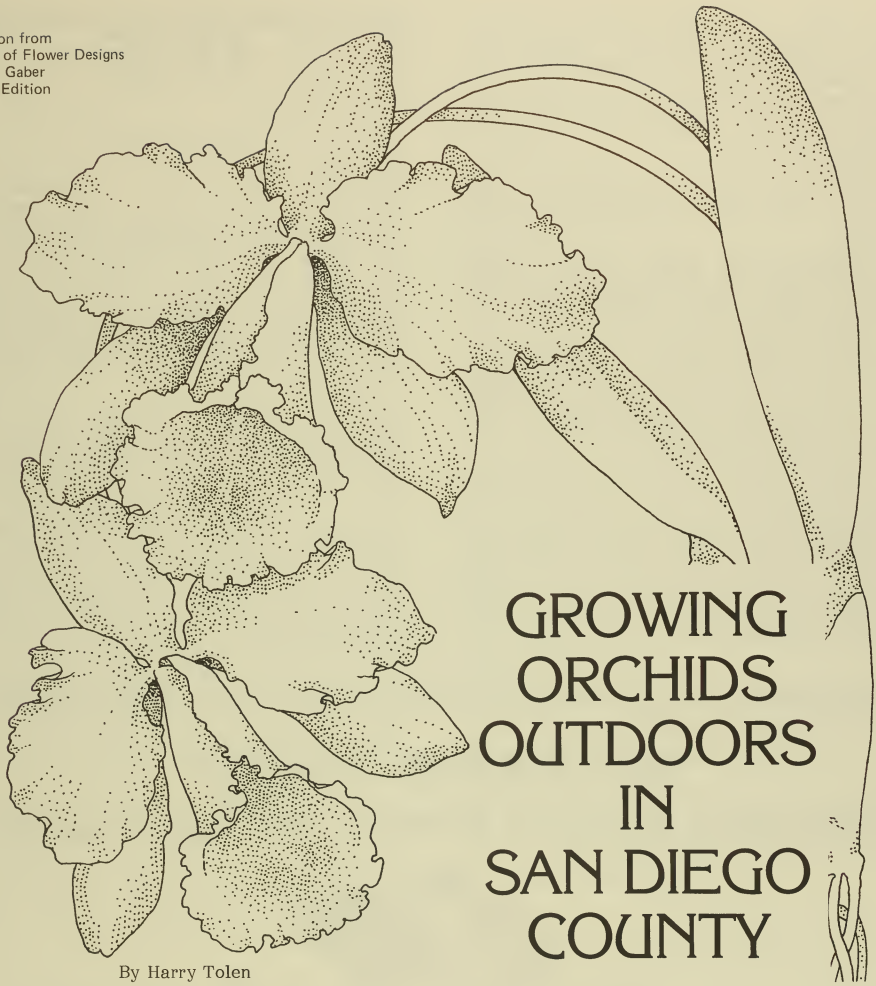

Illustration from
Treasury of Flower Designs
by Susan Gaber
A Dover Edition

GROWING ORCHIDS OUTDOORS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

By Harry Tolen

I have read a lot of articles about growing orchids outdoors only to find at the end that the author lives in Wisconsin, Hawaii, or Thailand. What I'm giving you here is the benefit of 30 years of practical experience of growing various orchids outside right here in San Diego County. I'm still doing this here in Chula Vista where the temperature dipped to 27 degrees several nights in a row last January.

Advice will be relative to this area. Constant communication with orchid hobbiests all around the county, and the world for that matter, has taught me that comments like "Don't water too much!" are not specific enough to help. I remember once several years ago I purchased a large shipment of **Cattleya Aclandiae** from Alvim Seidel. Alvim has run Orquideario Catarinense in Brazil for many, many years and has a wealth of knowledge stored up. This **Cattleya** has been difficult to grow even in the greenhouse here. Alvim knows that, so he offered the advice, "This **Cattleya** comes from a very arid area, grow them dry for best results."

When the plants arrived, I did not give them the usual soaking. I mounted them on cork bark, and hung them on the inside of the west wall of my greenhouse, away from all sprinklers. The west wall usually gets the most sun, so it was a really good spot to fit Alvim's instructions.

After awhile it was obvious something was wrong, some of the weaker plants had already succumbed to my culture efforts. I wrote Alvim

asking him to describe the area the plants are found, and some of the surrounding plants in the area. Don't forget, it takes a month or more to get a letter answered from Brazil.

Alvim described a limited area, very arid, about two miles from the ocean, where these plants were found growing only on the horizontal branches of a certain kind of tree. Aha! A clue! I quickly removed all of the plants from the west wall where they were being asked to grow vertically, and layed them on a horizontal bench near the west wall.

To say this improved their growth would be stretching it, but at least they weren't dying so fast! I noticed it was very hard to keep them dry in this position, because the water did not run off as quickly as when they were vertically mounted. I wrote Alvim again to ask what the root ball looked like on the plants, lots of roots, or were they spread out? Was the root attached to the tree bark or hanging down? What was the temperature range in this area? Was the tree evergreen or deciduous, and did it provide a lot of shade or sun?

Another month passed, several more plants had gone to that big greenhouse in the sky, and the answer came at last. Alvim had a rough time seeing the roots because they were all covered with **Tillandsias** and moss. The temperature range was above freezing, but he mentioned that although the area was very dry, each evening a fog came in from the ocean which probably gave a boost to the plants in the way of water. The trees are deciduous but not grown here in California.

This was beginning to sound like a very weird "dry" area. Each evening I went out to the greenhouse just around sundown and misted these plants. I even packed small clumps of **Tillandsia jonantha** around the roots to see if some symbiotic relationship existed. I couldn't do anything about the kind of tree bark, but cork has been the most reliable in the past.

Now the plants showed a marked improvement. They were growing roots and began to look quite happy, but I was still worried about the "dry" part. Perhaps they had a resting period when I should hold back the mistings. I wrote Alvim one more time and asked him about a "resting period."

The return message was truly surprising. Alvim's exact words were, "No resting time, the little rain is distributed through the year, very dry area, 50, 60 inches a year most."

Now you can see what I mean about "relative" information. What I offer here are data I have experienced here in San Diego County. In my hobby business I get to talk to people from all over the County and question them about what they grow, and where they grow it. It is really surprising the many types of orchids which survive outdoors here even with our cold temperatures.

"Outdoors" is the first word we want to talk about.That could mean a lot of things. Although **Cymbidiums** will grow on the roof of your house, not much else will. The **Cymbidiums** are the toughest of the orchids, and with regular watering, will grow out in full sun. They will experience some loss of flower buds if left "on the roof" during a temperature drop between 22 and 26 degrees, but are really resistant to temperatures above that. Growing them in full sun is the best condition. The plants flower better and grow stronger and healthier. I think sun is the biggest factor in whether your plants flower or not, so don't be afraid to set them in plenty of sunlight. Yes the leaves will get slightly yellow, and perhaps even burn on a very sunny day, but if you want to grow green leaves grow ferns!

Cymbidiums have got to be the number one plant for "outdoor" growing. My explanation to new growers is to grow them like a rose bush, lotsa water, lotsa fertilizer and lots of sun. You will be amply rewarded with great displays of very hardy flowers. What kind of fertilizer you ask? Well, I use 20-20-20 from just after the plant flowers, until September or October then I change to 12-26-26 on the recommendation of one of the better **Cymbidium** growers in the County. Many planter mixes are made or used for **Cymbidiums.** Just remember, they should be well drained. I use a bagged mix called Terrilite-Redi Earth. It's basically peat moss and vermiculite with some "starter nutrients". I quote the package, and a wetting agent. This is my current favorite.

For the most part "outdoors" means, "Outdoors, but be reasonable!" The absolute best is outdoors but under some shade cloth. I have two areas; one is 12 x 32, and is covered with 80%

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shade cloth, another is 10 x 52 and is covered with 73% shade cloth. I know that sounds like heavy shade, but the plants seem to thrive under it. This is where the majority of my "outdoor" plants grow all year long. The following list will give you all the different types of orchids which can survive under these conditions.

Nobile dendrobiums, commonly called Yamamotos. The frost nipped the tops of the plants where they were really close to the shade cloth. They will freeze if directly out in the 27 degree nights, but under the shade cloth they readily survive. This provides the needed cold snap to set the buds. Lots of people complain they are unable to reflower these after purchase. This must be because they do not allow the plants to get the cold snap they need. Outside of the cold spell, I can't think of any other factors when discussing these plants with other growers. The plants appear tender, so they are over protecting them.

Another factor here is the plants usually come from Hawaii with instructions to "rest" the plants after flowering. This means holding back on the watering. Take my advice, and forget this idea. Again the "relative" part is, hold back on the watering in Hawaii, or hold back on the watering here in San Diego. I assure you if you do not keep watering here, every day in the summer, your plants will shrivel and dry up, producing minimal if any new growth for the next year. My first clue here was the plants upon arrival from Hawaii have the whole top of the potting mix covered with a green moss. You cannot keep this moss alive holding back on the water in San Diego. I never "rest" these plants and I have growths that are gorgeous and showing buds early in January.

Another instruction is "Do not fertilize very much." True to a point. I rarely use a nitrogen fertilizer on these plants, but the 12-26-26 is just the kind of fertilizer they can utilize the best. These are heavy bloomers.

Laelia anceps. Probably the best starter plant if you have no other orchids. I know a lot of people new to orchids do not find **Cymbidiums** to impress them as an orchid. An orchid in their mind is the big lavender or white **Cattleya** type. **Laelia anceps** comes from Mexico and more resembles this type of flower. They start long spikes that start in September or October, and wind up flowering anywhere from December through March. Not the same plant mind you, but some start early and flower early, others start their spikes much later so they flower later. You might have four of these plants, some that will flower in December, some that will flower in January, some that will flower in February, some that will flower in March etc.

Laelia anceps can be purchased at local orchid nurseries established, (already mounted and rooted), on various types of growing mediums. Cork oak is probably number one for mounting, but pieces of dry citrus limbs, manzanita roots, cedar or redwood slabs are also possible. The

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main point here is that these do much better mounted and hung in the yard rather than potted. The plant itself is hard to contain in a pot. I find they will grow in direct sun, mounted on nothing but a piece of tree limb. They must be watered early every day to grow this way, and the plants do not look as nice as those grown under a little shade. You can skip a day or two of watering when under the shade cloth without doing the rascals in. The cold will not bother the bloom spikes under the shade cloth, but will destroy the buds if grown right out in the open.

Odontoglossum grande. There is another name for this now, **Rossioglossum grande,** but I use the one you will find in most books. It takes time for name changes to be reflected in the current publications and all the previously published books obviously still carry the old name. This is a species that does remarkably well under the shade cloth. It likes cool conditions, and the shade cloth seems to provide the protection it requires from the hot weather. Grow this one in a breezy spot under the shade cloth. In the summer it will like a sprinkle every day. The flowers on this plant are huge, around 6 inches across, an average of 5 on a spike. Color is a caramel brown, and bright yellow kinda spotted or camouflage pattern. It is one of the orchids nicknamed "Tiger Orchid" and very worth the growing.

Zygopetalum. This can be grown under the cloth all year. It looks like a **cymbidium** plant but is a little more tender in plant and bud. You have to watch this one like a hawk when in bud because snails and cutworms think it is ice cream. This is one of the few blue colored orchids. The best flower is on a plant called **Zygopetalum** B G White 'Stonehurst'. The flowers are bigger, rounder and more fragrant than any of the species **Zygopetalums.** When I say fragrant, I mean super fragrant. This plant will make your neighbors look over the fence to see what smells so good! It also has the advantage of making a nice looking foliage plant.

Odontoglossum gulchellum. This grows as a grassy little plant under the shade cloth, hardly over 12" high and grows very well in the Redi-Earth. Until I used this growing medium I had lots of trouble growing this little guy. Now, under the shade cloth, it produces many spikes of pure white waxy flowers about 1 1/2 inches in size, perhaps 15 on a stem. Again this is a very fragrant orchid blooming in December and January here.

Odontoglossum bictoniense. The Redi-Earth again made it possible for me to grow this one under the shade cloth. Long tall sprays of pink to lavender spotted flowers. The flower's spike seems to just keep flowering and extending itself at the tip until some bad weather does it in. Sometimes it gets too hot and it stops, sometimes summer is mild and the extreme cold will cause it to stop flowering.

Lockhartia Oerstedii. I have had a basket of this plant outside under the shade cloth for several years now. It just gets bigger and blooms its head off. A very unusual flowering habit of tiny spikes with up to 5 flowers each coming out all up and down the leaf stem. The plant looks more like a fern than anything else, but a fern that flowers, very unique. Flowers are about 1" in size and bright yellow marked with a caramel color.

Sophronitis coccinea. Tiny plants that produce flowers about 3" across. This grows in hanging planters best, tree fern or as they call it in Brazil, xaxim. The flowers are bright red for the most part. Some plants produce more orange colors. It likes it fairly wet, and can be grown in full sun, but you must move it under the shade cloth at frost time. The whole plant is in a 4" hanging pot, so it is no big deal to move it.

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Laelia millerii. Another miniature plant from Brazil. This one also grows in hanging tree fern planters under the shade cloth. About 20" from the cloth is ideal where they get good light but not close enough to freeze. They can also grow in full sun and will benefit from the light, but have to be moved under the cloth at chance of a freeze. 33 degrees is no problem, they will survive. Most any of these plants like to be sprinkled every day in the summer, but come winter time they must be grown with a minimum of watering. The watering technique that works best for me in the cooler night season is to water only on sunny days early in the morning. This allows the plants to dry out before evening and will cut down the chance of rotting and fungus.

Laelia crispa. A very large white with a purple lip from Brazil. It seems to grow much better under the shade cloth than it does in a greenhouse. Plants are more robust. It can be grown in bark, charcoal, or even in a well drained planter mix like Redi-Earth, believe it or not. It was just an experiment with the planter mix, but it seemed to grow good roots and flowered as well as any I have grown. This is a large plant up to 30" tall so it needs considerable room to grow.

Laelia tenebrosa. Another Brazillian species. I grow these in tree fern baskets, mainly because they are sent that way. They hang above the other plants about 20" from the shade cloth. The flower is very unusual and spectacular. Being a species, it is highly variable, but most have reddish brown sepals and petals with a dark lavender lip. The flower itself is about 5 to 6" across, with an average of three on a stem.

Oncidiums like **sphacelatum, Wentworthianum, maculatum** all do well outside under the cloth, and they really must be under the cloth. Exposed to the frost they froze solid on the 27 degree night. Under the cloth I noticed some leaf damage, but the plant will be fine with no setbacks. This type of orchid produces long sprays of yellow and brown flowers about 1" in diameter, but hundreds on a long stem up to 10 feet in length.

Scuticaria hadwenii. This looks for all the world like a pot of onions. The 3" flowers are produced one at a time on stems only 2 to 3" long. The color is olive green with caramel colored blotches all over. This is a cool grower in nature so it has no problem growing with my orchids in the **Odontoglossum** complex.

Trichopilia tortilis. This plant has been growing in the same spot under cloth for about 5 years now. It flowers every year with 4" flowers of mottled green, white, pink and purple. The shape is what makes it so unique. The sepals and the petals are twisted like a corkscrew. You should start with a good strong plant of this. Tiny pieces of plant that are sold as whole plants have a very difficult time establishing themselves. A very large plant of 15 or 20 bulbs will not even skip a beat when mounted to a piece of cork.

Stanhopea. Three types of **stanhopea** are found locally, **tigrina, oculata,** and **Wardii.** All will grow outside under shade cloth and seem to do best on the wall of a structure that is warm inside. The books say to grow this wet, warm, and wonderful, but I've found that they will grow and bloom outside every year under the shade cloth. These have to be mounted on a piece of

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cork, or grown in a basket because they have the very unusual characteristic of flowering out the bottom of the plant. Flowers from 5 to 7" across, they are among the wildest things you will ever see. They have the consistency of nylon, and look like some kind of flying goblins. Colors are orange to red spotted, maybe some yellow and brown depending which species. They are also very fragrant and seem to have only one drawback. The flowers only last about five days, and they start to deteriorate. So if you are not watching your plants carefully, you could miss a whole year's flowering cycle. I make sure these get watered like all the plants outside, almost every day in the summer, but fairly dry by evening.

I seem to dwell on the watering cycle, but that's better than some of the instructions from a firm in Mexico. I sent for a specific brochure on growing **Odontoglossums** and the watering instructions read something like this. "Watering. Be careful not to water too little, or too much." Thanks a lot for the help! In India they have the same idea of wet and dry as my Brasillian friend. It rains once a day in the dry season, and all the time in the wet season!

Orchids offer a wide range of types of plants and growing conditions with something like 25,000 to 40,000 distinct species available. So if I left a few out here, it's because I haven't got around to testing them yet. I hope my experiences here in San Diego County help you in your choice of plants and the growing conditions. Most of all, don't be afraid to experiment. If these fine plants of the orchid world are to survive, I think it will be hobbiests like us all over the world that see to it. Their natural habitat is being destroyed by that greatest of all plagues on earth, men!

Harry Tolen owns Chula Orchids Nursery in Chula Vista.

For $1.00 each, single copies of **CALIFORNIA GARDEN** magazine may be purchased from: CALIFORNIA ARBORETUM FOUNDATION, Inc. 454-4241; MISSION HILLS NURSERY 295-2808; OUCHI NURSERY 263-6114; PACIFIC TREE FARMS 422-2400; SAN DIEGO FLORAL GARDEN CENTER 232-5762; WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY 224-8271.

Floral Library

Have you visited our San Diego Floral Association Library lately? We receive many new books from publishers as soon as they are available, and after being reviewed in CALIFORNIA GARDEN, are placed in our library. The library also has many excellent reference books, and a complete set of CALIFORNIA GARDEN from 1909 to the present. Many current floral magazines are also available to be read. Come in and browse through our library and learn all about culture, history, and all phases of horticulture. The Floral library is open from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. Monday through Friday, except holidays. Now we are trying to have it open on weekends, if we can find persons to volunteer to man it then. The Floral librarian is available on Tuesdays, and on the second Saturday of each month. If you would like to volunteer your services to open the library on weekends, even just one or two times a year, it would be appreciated. Check with the office and sign up for the date which best suits you.

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1988 DEL MAR FAIR FLOWER AND GARDEN SHOW JUNE 16-JULY 4

"GARDENS OF SAN DIEGO"

By Andrew A. Mauro

The 1988 Del Mar Fair Flower and Garden Show promises to do justice to San Diego's well-deserved reputation as flower and garden capital of the United States.

This year's show will feature a Standard Flower Show sponsored by the Village Garden Club of La Jolla, many new and exciting landscape themes and exhibitors, and an enthusiastic public audience that continues to grow each year.

"Gardens of San Diego" will be the theme of this year's Flower and Garden Show. Among new landscape categories will be special gardens highlighting the different micro-climate zones found in San Diego County.

A new landscape class of interest to members of San Diego Floral Association will be "The Garden Hobbyist." This is an exhibit featuring a garden or patio setting of exhibitor's choice, open only to San Diego County amateur gardeners. A $150 Award of Merit will be presented to exhibitors in this class.

Garden clubs and plant societies as a group may be interested in the "Garden Club Landscape Scene," with an Award of Merit of $500, or one of the several specialty garden displays featuring specific plant or garden themes. A limited number of special, free display booths will also be made available to non-profit, horticulturally oriented groups wishing to meet the general public.

The first two days of the 1988 Flower and Garden Show, Thursday, June 16 and Friday, June 17, will feature the Standard Flower Show of the Village Garden Club of La Jolla. Current members of the National Council of Federated Garden Clubs are invited to participate in the Artistic Division of the show. The Horticulture Division is open to all amateur gardeners. Floral Association members wishing more information are urged to contact Ms. Dorothy Carroll, 8304 Hydra Lane, San Diego, CA 92126.

Regular Del Mar Fair Flower and Garden Show competitive classes for amateur and professional arrangements, miniature arrangements, dish gardens, terrariums and specimen blooms will begin on Saturday, June 18, and run through the end of the Fair on Monday, July 4.

Whatever your area of interest, the 1988 Flower and Garden Show has something for you. Entering the show is easier and more rewarding than ever. For more information, call the Flower and Garden Show Office (extension 356) at 296-1441 or 755-1161.

Entry forms and Premium Lists will be available from your San Diego Floral Association office, at all county branch libraries, or at the Fairground beginning April 1. Entry deadline is May 13 at 5 P.M. See you at the Fair!

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DIVISION — AMATEUR FLOWER ARRANGING

TO BE EXHIBITED

June 18 and 19
Class 1 Team Work
2 Hog Wild
3 Spring Fever
4 Pitcher Perfect
5 Free Style
6 June Plume (Dry)

June 20 and 21
Class 7 Sky High
8 Cozy Nest
9 Message in a Bottle
10 Triple Treat
11 Golden Girls
12 Arranger's Choice (Dry)

June 22 and 23
Class 13 Sweet Scents
14 Love Triangle
15 Mission Accomplished
16 Blues Brothers
17 Seeing Double
18 Big Twig (Dry)

June 24 and 25
Class 19 Nosegay
20 Greening of America
21 Arranger's Choice
22 Red Square
23 Panda-monium
24 Seeds and Weeds (Dry)

June 26 and 27
Class 25 Mum Fun
26 Primary Colors
27 Wispy Whimsey
28 Dos Amigos
29 Hues of Blue
30 Dry and Mighty (Dry)

June 28 and 29
Class 31 Ruby Tuesday
32 Beauty Queen
33 Forbidden Fruit
34 East Meets West
35 Silver Streak
36 Buck Wheat (Dry)

June 30 and July 1
Class 37 Tisket a Tasket
38 Singing the Blues
39 Campaign Promises
40 Fruitful Endeavors
41 Seoul Mate
42 Desert Delight (Dry)

July 2 and 3
Class 43 Bronze Age
44 Stately Stems
45 Yellow Fever
46 Splendor in the Grass
47 Valley Rose
48 Golden Rod (Dry)

DIVISION — MINIATURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO BE EXHIBITED

June 18 and 19
Class 1 Rings and Things
2 Wee Tea
3 Lone Cone

June 20 and 21
Class 4 Pocketful of Posies
5 Show Boat
6 Mirror Image

June 22 and 23
Class 7 Bold and Blue
8 Simple Pleasure
9 Match Box

June 24 and 25
Class 10 Kettle of Petals
11 Lucky Charm
12 Red Head

June 26 and 27
Class 13 Tres Amigos
14 Old Gold
15 Sport Short

June 28 and 29
Class 16 Tiny Treasure
17 Merry Berries
18 Daisy Do

June 30 and July 1
Class 19 Bit of Magic
20 Twig or Two
21 Treble Pebbles

July 2 and 3
Class 22 Nail It!
23 Beads and Buds
24 Mini Mouse

July 4
Class 25 American Beauty
26 Out with a Bang
27 Adios

DIVISION — PRESSED FLOWERS

This division is designed to showcase special creations utilizing pressed flowers and foliage. Exhibitors may enter two projects.

July 4
Class 49 American Dream
50 Executive Branch
51 Go for the Gold
52 Voter's Choice
53 Independence
54 A Cut Above (Dry)

Note: It is the policy of the Fair not to allow the actual flag of the U.S. to be displayed within a flower arrangement.

San Diego's Original Cactus Club

By F.P. Lapick

The PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY, Inc. is a non-profit organization created to stimulate interest in succulent plants. The Society brings together people (and plants) with a common interest, for the purposes of educating the public, and themselves, about the beauty and uniqueness of these exotic plants, and encouraging the proper methods of collecting and maintenance of the plants. Guests and visitors are always welcome.

The Society was founded on September 29, 1957, when a group of local cactus nurserymen arranged for an organizing meeting at Bob Diehl's Nursery in Vista. There had been an active group in San Diego prior to World War II, and a list of those members, supplied by the National Society, provided the nucleus of the new group. Among those present at this first meeting besides Bob Diehl were Bob and Suzanna Taylor, Judy and Mr. Buckner, Jack Merget, Sr., Dr. Reid Moran, Scott Hazelton, Don and Murry Skinner, Dr. Lyman Benson, Ted Taylor, Virginia Martin and Dick Wright, all eminent in their own fields. Many interested amateurs came to the meeting, and among the names that can be recalled are Julia von Preissig, Esther Nesbin, Mildred Gregory, Alice Morse, and a Mr. Parlette. Each of these first three later served as President of the new organization.

The Society that resulted from this first meeting adopted the present name, and elected Esther Nesbin as President, and Mildred Gregory as Secretary. Meetings and activities were centered at Palomar College. During the early years, the group met in a temporary hut on the west side of the campus. Later, a classroom became available in one of the new buildings with the added advantage of a locked closet for the growing library. Plant auctions were held several times a year in a campus lathhouse.

The development of a botanical garden was an early idea, and in 1962 the college provided the present location. The Society helped finance a water line to the new area which started out as bare land. Members were invited to inspect the site at the May 1963 meeting. Alan Chamberlain, a member and also a professional landscape architect, designed and laid out the first section of the present garden the following year. The first plants were donated by the professional growers, particularly Bob Diehl and Bob Taylor, but a great many plants were continuously provided by the other members.

From then to now, the work of expanding and improving the 2½-acre garden has never stopped. D. Howard Gentry gave a collection of **agaves**, and many plants were brought in from private collections and salvage operations. Charles Harbison was not only a tireless worker, but also contributed many unusual plants from his field trips and from his private collection. The Wild Animal Park has given and exchanged many plants.

The garden has some species that Huntington Gardens in Pasadena does not have. Although the garden is thus the result of the work and contributions of many people over the years, there **is** a single constant element and that is the devotion and work of Mildred Gregory. If you have ever wondered how it is possible for her to know the name and history of just about every plant in the garden it is because she has cared for it year after year. She is the inspiration of the present work crews who carry on the continuing garden chores. Important members and contributors who have worked side-by-side with Mrs. Gregory for many years are Mrs. Betty Wollrich and Mrs.

Katherine MacDonald.

Such a valuable collection of cacti and succulents resulted in so much pilferage during the early 70's that the college was persuaded to enclose the entire area with a chainlink fence which was built in 1976. The garden now occupies all of the enclosed area.

Some of the cacti in this garden belong to the following groups:

CEREUS
which appear in many forms - columnar, barrel, vining, hedgehog and tree-swelling.

OPUNTIAS
well known for their pad formation but which also includes the **CHOLLAS** with cylindrical branches.

PERESKIA
the most primitive form of cactus, retains leaves along with spines.

Many plants called "cactus" are succulent only. Many succulents have spines, thorns, sharp-pointed leaves, but do not bear "glochids" characteristic of the cacti. Succulents in this garden include:

ALOES
from Africa. Found in low-growing clumps to tree forms with generally orange or yellow flower clusters on long stems.

YUCCAS
the Lord's Candle of California hililsides — is a succulent member of the Lily family.

AGAVES
featuring sharply-pointed leaves in rosette formation. Their bloom stalks may rise to 20 feet, growing a foot a day at times.

EUPHORBIAS
come in many forms, frequently with sharp thorns that cause them to be confused with cacti — which they are not. **Euphorbias** have a milky sap that can be a harsh irritant, sometimes poisonous. They vary in form from the militant Grandicornis to the soft bush Xantii. Poinsettias are non-succulent Euphorbias.

CRASSULAS
a huge family frequently looking much like herbiverous garden plants.

The **OCOTILLO** is a well-known California desert succulent. One of the most unusual is the **IDRIA** from Baja California. This "Boojum" tree frequently grows to considerable height.

The garden is laid out in areas of special interest. Some sections are dominated by certain genera or related plant groups such as **yuccas, aloes, agaves, opuntias, mammillarias,** native California plants and Baja plants. Other areas are more varied. The oldest section (the knoll nearest the entrance gate) has many mature cerioid specimens intermixed with lower growing barrels and lobivias. The eastern end of the garden is mostly the succulents with many fine specimens of **Euphorbias** and **Stapelias.** All in all, there are probably five or six hundred different plants in the whole garden. In the upper section of the garden is a grove of pine trees, and beneath these trees is a comfortable meeting and picnic area surrounded by additional mini-gardens of **Dudleyas, Gasterias** and dozens of other succulents.

This botanical garden is most unique for a local society. It provides the uncommon opportunity to study and work with a wide range of large mature plants in a natural setting. It also provides many of the plants that the society uses at the Del Mar Fair and in other exhibits. It is a favorite place for the college art and botany classes. The garden is open to our members, and to the general public by appointment, or on the scheduled "Garden Days" generally held the first Saturday of each month.

The Society considers itself San Diego's original Cactus Club. Each year, since 1960, the Club has exhibited several gardens at the Southern California Exposition in Del Mar and has consistently won blue ribbons in the cacti and succulent category. In the past, the Club has provided attractive educational displays for various flower shows including major displays at the San Diego Wild Animal Park. In addition, the Society has assisted at the Bi-Annual Quail Botanical Garden plant sale and contributed to improving the visual appearance and upgrading of the plant specimens in the cactus and succulent areas of Quail Gardens in Encinitas.

The Society meets on the fourth Saturday of each month at 12:45 p.m. at the Joslyn Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido. Monthly programs are entertaining, as well as educational, and are of interest to the amateur, the more serious collector, and the professional. An extensive library of over 500 volumes is available for member use. Monthly plant exchanges and special sales make unusual specimens available to members.

Historical background provided by:
Mrs. Mildred Gregory
Mrs. Betty Wollrich

WILDFLOWERS

By National Garden Bureau, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

Have you ever driven through the countryside, seen a field of wildflowers and wished that you could have that same wild, natural beauty in your yard? Well, you can. The National Garden Bureau conducted research and offers home gardeners answers to their most often asked questions about growing wildflowers.

You don't need a lot of garden space, even a small corner is enough for a wildflower garden patch. Since native wildflowers are hardy and adapted to growing in the wild, once established they survive even when neglected by busy gardeners.

Whether you choose to grow wildflowers for low maintenance, for nostalgic reasons, or to add a natural look to a garden, the practical information that follows will help even beginning gardeners to enjoy the beauty of native plants growing in their own backyard.

Johnny-jump-up
Line drawing by Mauro Magellan. © 1986

WHAT IS A WILDFLOWER?

A wildflower is a plant that is native to the area in which it is grown, ideally suited to the weather and climate. Wildflowers were among the native plants which were thriving when the pioneers first settled this country. The dictionary defines a wildflower as "a flowering plant that grows in a natural, uncultivated state." That means any species that can survive without cultivation by man can be called a wildflower.

Some wildflower species are not native to an area but can grow there without cultivation. As long as the species are compatible with the area's climate and do not become invasive by disturbing the ecological balance by outcompeting the native plants for space and nutrients, they are considered naturalized.

As more and more gardeners begin to grow and cultivate wildflowers, one might wonder if they are still considered wild. As long as nature, rather than man, continues to do the selective breeding, so that the plant is not changed genetically from the original strain, it is still considered wild.

WHY GROW WILDFLOWERS?

The reasons are many and varied, either aesthetic, practical or ecological for choosing to grow wildflowers in a yard or meadow.

Wildflowers add color and natural beauty to an area. Although they do require some work initially, over time the effort needed to maintain a wildflower garden is much less than a more traditional cultivated garden. For many of today's busy gardeners, the appeal of low maintenance as well as the benefit of an almost continuous display of color is ample reason to try wildflowers in a garden.

Because they consume less water after established, wildflowers help to preserve water tables. They are also a good choice for dry climates where there is little rainfall. A good rule of thumb is, if weeds will grow, wildflowers will too.

A meadow of wildflowers will attract birds and butterflies, and certain species may attract some kinds of wildlife, too.

Wildflowers are excellent for cut flowers, and can be used for dried flower arrangements as well, offering the gardener continued enjoyment long after the growing season has ended.

Growing wildflowers is also a way to help preserve the native plants of the area. As you can see, growing wildflowers offers something for just about everyone — they can even be grown in containers, for those who don't have a yard or large area.

SHOULD A GARDENER COLLECT SEED IN THE WILD?

Collecting seed in the wild is not recommended for two reasons: First, since some wildflower species are nearing extinction, many areas have laws to protect them. Second, it is not necessary to collect seed because quality wildflower seed is available today from many sources, either by individual variety or in mixtures. Wildflower seed can be purchased that is specially formulated for the various regions of North America on the basis of climate and elevation.

There are organizations whose purpose is to collect endangered species and cultivate them for plant conservation. One such organization is the American Horticultural Society whose program called the Wildflower Rediscovery Project gives awards to persons who find new populations

of wildflower species which were thought to be either extinct or severely threatened. Another is the World Wildlife Fund which funds the collection of endangered species and has a network of botanical gardens which cultivate these endangered species to conserve them for the future.

The National Wildflower Research Center in Austin, Texas, is a source of information about native plants and is dedicated to their conservation as well.

CAN YOU JUST SPREAD SEED ON A LAWN FOR A NATURAL GARDEN EFFECT?

No, wildflowers grow best in soil prepared for the seed and with plenty of moisture for germination.

First choose an area where the soil has good drainage. Good drainage depends on the makeup of the soil. Heavy clay soil does not drain well. Very sandy soil and heavy clay soil need to be amended. Both types of soil can be easily improved by adding peat moss, straw, or other organic matter.

Preparing the soil will allow maximum germination and ensure vigorous seedling growth. Till the soil to a depth of 6-8 inches, remove weeds, and rake smooth.

Unfortunately, tilling will also provide good growing conditions for weeds. One way to reduce the weed population before planting is to allow the plowed area to remain fallow for at least three weeks, watering to encourage growth of the weeds. Then remove the weeds that have sprouted and rake smooth. Do not till the soil again as that will bring even more weeds to the surface.

Sow wildflower seeds mixed with either sand or sawdust in a ratio of 1 part seed to 1-2 parts sand, to distribute seeds more evenly. Rake in lightly to cover the seeds. To obtain the best results, water thoroughly and maintain consistent moisture for 4-6 weeks. After that gradually reduce watering.

Further weed control will be necessary after the wildflowers have germinated. As soon as seedlings emerge and weeds can be identified, pull them out if possible. Do not sow seeds too thickly as it will be more difficult to tell weeds from seedlings and also will require more water to maintian moisture level.

Fertilizing is not necessary or even recommended unless the soil is very low in nutrients. Fertilizers will only encourage foilage and weed growth, resulting in fewer flowers. Organic matter such as peat moss, compost, straw, or weed-free grass clippings will do much more by adding nutrients and improving the soil.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF MIXTURES?

If you purchase a wildflower mixture from a seed company you will receive more than just a random selection of varieties. A great deal of knowledge is needed to determine which varieties can be combined that will adapt well to the growing conditions of the area where they will be used. Spring, summer, and fall blooming plants are chosen for flowering throughout the growing season. Other factors that must be considered are germination rates and competition among the plants.

Mixtures usually contain perennials and biennials in addition to several annuals. The perennials may take two years to bloom, but the annuals and biennials will provide color until the perennials flower. While certain annuals reseed readily after the first year, in time the perennials and biennials will take over and produce a colorful display for many seasons.

Many wildflower mixtures contain special grasses which provide soil stabilization, such as Chewings Fescue and Sheep Fescue or native grasses such as Big Bluestem, Blue Grama or Buffalo

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Grass. Do not plant mixtures that include pasture or lawn grass seed such as Annual Rye, Blue Grass, or Timothy as these grasses will spread and crowd out the wildflowers. If you purchase seeds from a reputable seed company, you can be certain that the grasses, if any are in the mixture, are the nonspreading types.

Another advantage to mixtures is their specific adaptability to the various regions of the country based on climate and elevation. You can also choose a blend of wildflowers for shade or sun.

If you decide to grow a wildflower mixture, choose one that has been specially blended for your particular region of the country for the best results. Attempting to grow varieties suited for the desert southwest in the midwest would probably invite disappointment.

All the wildflowers listed below are easily grown from seed and are adaptable in the regions indicated. These wildflowers are widely available from many seed sources.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	COLOR	GROWING REGIONS							BLOOMS	HEIGHT	TYPE
			M	NE	SE	SW	PN	TO	W			
Coreopsis lanceolata	lance-leaved coreopsis	yellow	X	X	X		X	X		May-Aug	24"	P
Echinacea purpurea	purple coneflower	purple	X	X	X			X		June-Oct	24-36"	P
Rudbeckia hirta	black-eyed Susan	yellow	X	X			X	X		June-Aug	24-36"	TP
Gallardia pulchella	Indian blanket	yellow/red	X		X	X		X	X	July-Oct	18-24"	A
Dimorphotheca aurantiaca	African daisy	white, salmon yellow	X			X		X	X	May-Aug	12"	A
Papaver rhoeas	Shirley or corn poppy	red, white, pink	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Apr.-Aug	18-24"	A
Centaurea cyanus	cornflower	blue	X	X	X	X		X	X	Apr-Aug	30"	A
Delphinium ajacis	rocket larkspur	white, pink, blue	X	X	X		X			May-July	24-48"	A

Key — Growing regions: M-Midwest, NE-Northeast, SE-Southeast, SW-Southwest, PN-Pacific Northwest, TO-Texas & Oklahoma, W-West

Key — Type of plant: A-annual, P-perennial, TP-tender perennial

Exotic Wildflowers of England

By Pat Ziebarth

Deduct $300 from your income tax and journey through the wildflower meadows of England. Sound like an attractive offer? You can do it in 1988 as part of a tour sponsored by the National Wildflower Research Center in Austin Texas. (512) 929-3600.

For the experience of seeing some of the most uncommon wildflowers, enjoy the visit to Warburg Reserve on the Thames river southeast of Cotswolds.

The Cotswolds are a range of hills in the west Midlands of Britain. See this limestone area with its thatched-roof cottages in villages such as you read about in grade school. Not much changes which is why this area is so conducive to growing wildflowers.

Sandwich Bay where the River Stour enters the North Sea is known for unusual coastal wildflowers and this Nature Reserve is on your itinerary.

Imagine the fun when you get back with pictures of yourself in the private gardens of Dr. Miriam Rothschild at Ashton Wold. This estate is an "established" meadow of outstanding species of wildflowers.

The price of the tour, operated for the Research Center by English Homes & Country Tours, includes a $300 tax-deductible donation to the Research Center and covers accommodations, meals, and drinks at all private homes; all costs of sightseeing and special events, including a performance of the Royal Shakespeare Company in Stratford-on-Avon; the services of a professional tour director and wildflower experts throughout; travel insurance; and all transportation, taxes and tips.

Besides being a guest in a private home (mansion or modest), you will be treated to a stay at the Naval & Military Club in London.

Interesting to all flower lovers are the visits to 10 formal gardens. One is Great Dixter in Kent where the garden, designed by author-broadcaster Christopher Lloyd, surrounds a 15th-century mansion. What memories you will take back of the garden at Sissinghurst Castle!

Visits to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew and the Royal Horticultural Gardens at Wisley are major highlights for this trip.

Make your plans and get more information from Wendy at the National Wildflower Research Center. Start dreaming of smelling the wildflowers of England.

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Spray Away Your Garden Pests

By Pop Larsen

If you spray your plant like it should be sprayed, you will spray less and it will cost less.

If you cover every square inch of the plant, you are spraying right. The sprayer you use is very important. It must be one that delivers the right mixture with high or low water pressure.

Every time you spray you usually get an unvarying amount of chemicals on the leaves. Complete coverage of the plant is the best spray pattern.

There are different types of sprayers such as one that is used for applying insecticides and herbicides and one used for applying liquid fertilizer and soil insecticides.

Before getting into how to get rid of some of those garden pests, I would like to remind you of some safety rules when using sprays and spray equipment.

- Store your chemicals in the original containers. If any labels come off, keep in place with a rubber band.
- Lock up spray equipment and chemicals or keep on a high shelf out of reach of children.
- Mix your garden chemicals on an uncluttered level shelf or bench to avoid spills.
- Get a set of measuring spoons and a graduated measuring cup. Keep these with your garden chemicals.
- Follow the instructions on how to mix the chemicals. Don't try to outguess the experts.
- Be sure to get the correct chemical. Food crops need different sprays than ornamentals.
- Spraying on a windy day will give spotty coverage and spray drift which could be dangerous. Spraying at mid-day could cause burning of plant tissue. Early morning or late afternoon is the best time to spray.
- Empty containers should be washed inside and out and put in a closed garbage can.
- Wash out sprayer bottle thoroughly as per instructions with spray, and wash hands and face with warm water and soap before eating.

Now, what to do about those garden pests:

APHIDS

These come in different colors: gray, green, brown, black or yellow. Some live on one host plant. Some have wings, some get wings when migrating to a new host plant.

There is a honeydew that drips from this pest on leaves below and turns to a sooty mold. Ortho Isotox or Diazinon Insect Spray are good to use to get rid of these.

Aphids over winter lay eggs in crevices on bark and on twigs. Using Ortho Dormant spray on deciduous plants just as the buds start to swell in late winter will reduce the spring population and save a lot of damage.

BORERS Borers lead their own peculiar life. Some are larvae of beetles, some moths. Damage usually happens before they are detected. On a lilac, look for holes in the trunk. On dogwood, around wounds in the bark. On peach, apricot, flowering plum, at the base of trunks. Use Ortho Lindane Borer and Leaf Miner Spray for control.

MITES

Mite damage is often mistaken for disease or lack of water. Leaves may be stripped or matted, turn pale or yellowish. On junipers and other needled evergreens, damage will show in part of the plant rather than throughout. You will first see damage as fine stippling on needles, then dusty green, finally, yellowish.

You can use magnifying glass or shake damaged leaves over a piece of white paper to

test for mites. For control, use Ortho Isotox Insect Killer or Malathion 50 Insect Spray. To eliminate overwintering mites and eggs, use Ortho Dormant Spray on deciduous shrubs and trees.

SCALE

On the hard, more mature leaves and branches is where scale is found. The oystershell type is easy to recognize. Others look like growth bumps of the bark. The adult scale once or twice a year will lose its grip long enough to start another generation.

To get the adults, spray in late winter/early spring with Ortho Dormant Spray on deciduous plants.

BEETLES

Adult beetles are leaf chewers. The young larvae (grubs) feed on roots. Use Ortho Diazinon, Malathion or Liquid Sevin to protect foliage of garden plants. For soil protection, use Ortho-Klur Soil Insect and Termite Killer. Ortho Tomato Vegetable Dust will work on vegetables.

CATERPILLARS - WORMS

These pests come in all sizes, with or without frezz. They come from larvae of butterflies and moths. All eat irregular holes in leaves.

For control, Ortho Isotox, Orthene, Liquid Sevin or Malathion will give quick results. Anticipate them getting on your vegetables. Use regular applications of Ortho Tomato Vegetable Dust.

CUTWORMS

The variegated cutworm and black cutworm are the two main cutworms. The variegated cutworm are climbers when they are young.

Just below the soil line, the black cutworm cuts seedlings off. To help keep these pests away, protect the foliage of fruits and vegetables with Ortho Tomato Dust, Soil and Foliage, Vegetable Guard or Malathion. (Be sure and follow the instructions on the labels). Ortho Diazinon will protect your ornamentals.

EARWIGS

These pests repulse me everytime I see one. I would destroy them even if they didn't do harm. They work at night on leaves, flowers, fruit, paper and cloth. During the day they hide under pots, boards, flats, rocks and along house foundations and fences. I have even seen them under my morning paper when I haven't picked it up early. Use Ortho Diazinon Soil and Turf Control, Earwig, Roach and Sowing Bait or Ortho-Klor Soil Insect and Termite Killer for control. Spray in and around the ground in their likely hiding places. Also spray at the base of shrubs and trees.

LEAF MINERS

There are many of these. Larvae of black flies, or orange flies, or moths tunnel between upper and lower leaf surfaces. Use Isotox at the first sign of damage.

MEALBUGS

These look like a flour-coated, undernourished sow-bug, very white, very fuzzy and very liquid repellant. In Spring, the eggs are laid in cottony masses at leaf and stem joints and hatch in late Spring as crawlers like scale. On deciduous plants use Ortho Dormant Spray during dormant times. In growing season, use Ortho Malathion Spray.

LEAFHOPPERS

White or green small hoppers feed on underside of leaves. When disturbed they will hop away quickly. Leaf becomes stippled with white dots. On ornamentals, use Ortho Isotox to get rid of these pests. On vegetables, control with Ortho Tomato Vegetable Dust or Ortho Malathion.

THRIPS

A winged insect, almost invisible (1/25 of an inch) which can permanently damage leaves by rasping the surface cells. A scar tissue that streaks and distorts the leaves is caused by Thrips. They do their work at night, hide during the day. When weeds dry up and weather warms, look for a population buildup. Spray weekly with Ortho Isotox.

WHITE FLIES

What does the most damage of the White Fly? The larvae. They fasten themselves to the underside of leaves, suck the cell sap and create honeydew on which black sooty mold grows. Ortho Isotox sprayed 3 times at weekly intervals will get them at all stages of development.

SPITTLE BUGS

Although the adult looks like a frog, when you notice it, it is in the nymph stage, hiding in a glob of froth of his own making. They don't stick around a garden very long. Ortho Isotox sprayed once will speed them along out of your garden.

A WORD OF CAUTION:

When using chemicals for your yard or garden, read every word on the instruction label, especially on chemicals used for edibles.

(619) 575-3461

SK

Shirley A. Kenson, CPA

AUDITOR OF SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

786 Grissom Street, San Diego, CA 92154

Trapping A Garden Gopher

By Charolette Lathers

A gardener fights a constant battle against pesty gophers that devour succulent roots and bulbs. While the gopher evades capture, the burrowing rodent, about the size of a large rate, can cause the gardener's blood pressure to soar. To subvert the destructive gopher, follow these down-to-earth instructions.

First, get a shovel, two gopher traps, two pieces of sturdy rope (each three feet long), a wood or steel stake, a hammer, and a piece of plywood (three feet square). These supplies can be purchased at a neighborhood hardware store, or you can try to borrow them from a neighbor.

Second, procure fresh, finely pulverized soil. The gopher's burrowing operations are six to eight inches underground; he makes short runs off the main tunnel system to discard the soil by-product. Sometimes the mound's center hole exit is blocked with an earthen plug.

Next, take the shovel and dig straight down to the main horizontal runway to the surface hole. Then, hammer the stake into the ground two feet from the excavation. Now, securely tie a rope to each trap. Place one trap in each tunnel.

Afterwards, bring both ropes out of the hole and tie them to the stake. CAUTION: failure to do this step may cost you a trap; a gopher that is not mortally wounded will take the trap off into the tunnel.

Next, plug the hole with scrumptious smelling greens, covering them with a small amount of dirt. The luscious greens will attract the gopher. Finish by placing the plywood over the hole to block out the light.

Check the traps frequently; if the gopher has pushed soil onto the traps, clean them off and clear the tunnels.

This method rarely fails; therefore, be persistent. After a few scrimmages, you will win the war against the garden gopher, and your blood pressure should return to normal.

Lathers is a housewife and free lance writer.

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HIP, HIP HOORAY!

The colorful red hips, or fruit, of shrub roses like BONICA add interest to the winter landscape, attract song birds and are a flavorful source of Vitamin C.

Gather Ye Rose Hips

People have grown roses for many centuries and for many reasons. At the present time we use roses mainly for the beauty the flowers bring to our yards and homes. For much of the previous history of the rose it was also revered for its virtues as a food and medicine.

Whether the quaint stillroom receipts from early manuscripts and printed herbals for such concoctions as "melroset" and "syrope of roses" would actually "strengthneth the heart, and taketh away the shaking and trembling thereof" is undoubtedly questionable. What is valid is the fact that rose hips are a superb source of vitamin C, having a much higher content than citrus fruit. During World War II, with limited imports, British volunteers gathered hips from the hedgerows for making the rose hip syrup distributed by the Ministry of Health.

Besides being healthful, though, rose hips today offer the adventurous cook a different ingredient. WARNING: Never use the hips of any rose treated with a pesticide that is not clearly labeled as safe for food crops.

This somewhat spherical fruit of the rose, usually red in color, is seldom allowed to develop on our modern garden roses, but the old-fashioned shrub types like the rugosas bear them abundantly. Now, with the new hybrid shrub rose BONICA, one of the All-America Rose Selections for 1987, there is a rose that combines the best of both worlds.

Rose hips have a tangy yet sweet flavor and can be used fresh, dried, or preserved. The simplest use is to steep them for a tea. Rose hip syrup, puree, jam, jelly, and sauce can be used as is or as a flavoring in other recipes. The hips are usually left on the bush until after the first frost when they are bright red and slightly soft.

To prepare, trim off the blossom and stem ends with scissors, cut in half lengthwise, remove the tiny hairs and seeds in the center, and rinse. Never use aluminum utensils or pans as they tend to destroy the vitamn C. To dry the hips, simply spread the prepared halves in a single layer on screens or trays and place in a dehydrator, an oven on the lowest setting, or in a dark, dry, well-ventilated place. Store in glass jars in a dark, cool place.

Rose hip puree is often added by the spoonful to soups, cereals, juices, fruit salads, and sauces or spread on bread to provide extra vitamin C. To make, simmer 2 pounds prepared fresh hips in 1 quart water until tender, or about 20 to 30 minutes. Puree in a food mill or processor and store in a covered container in the refrigerator.

A traditional English recipe of rose hips, dating back at least to 1671, is rose hip tart. Combine 1½ cups prepared fresh hips with 3/4 cup water in a saucepan. Bring to a boil, lower heat, and simmer for 15 minutes. Stir in 2 tablespoons sugar, ½ teaspoon each ground cinnamon and ginger, and a squeeze of lemon juice. Stirring, simmer for another 5 minutes; set aside. Prepare pie crust for an 8-inch, two-crust pie. Line the pie plate with bottom crust, add the rose hip filling, then cover with remainng pastry. Seal the edges and pierce the top. Bake in a 375°F oven for 25 minutes, or until golden. Remove from the oven, sprinkle the top with sugar, and return to the oven for another 5 minutes. Eat hot or cold with ice cream or whipped cream.

Believe it or not, but rose hips can even be made into a soup similar to the cold, sweet soups traditional to Scandinavia. This recipe is adapted from A HERB COOKBOOK by Gilian Painter (1983, Hodder and Stoughton, Auckland). Combine 3 cups prepared fresh hips with 6 cups water in a saucepan and simmer for 25 minutes. Cool and drain hips, reserving liquid. Mince the hips and combine with liquid and ½ cup sugar. Bring to a boil, stirring. Combine 1 tablespoon each cornstarch and cold water and slowly stir into the hip mixture. Boil until mixture thickens. Remove from heat, and add 2 teaspoons lemon juice and ½ teaspoon each grated lemon rind and ground ginger; mix well. Cool and refrigerate. Serve chilled, topped with a spoonful of heavy cream or sour cream in each bowl.

If all this seems a bit esoteric, then just enjoy the colorful hips on your shrub roses for their winter beauty and as a food for the song birds.

Book Reviews

By Barbara S. Jones

THE TREES OF NORTH AMERICA by Allan Mitchell, illustrated by David More. 1987, Facts on File, Inc., 460 Park Ave. So., NY, 10016. 8 1/2" x 11". Hardbound, 208 pages. $24.95.

Every page of this handsome book has a 4 color illustration of several of the more than 500 species and 250 varieties of trees described. The shapes of mature trees of all types as well as individual leaves, blossoms, etc. are accurately illustrated. There are color maps showing the natural ranges of the native species plus the areas where they are successfully planted. Gardeners will appreciate the lists of trees suitable for gardens and the instruction on planting and caring for trees.

Not all Christmas trees are pines. Now anyone can learn the difference between pines, firs, hemlocks, cedars, larches, and spruces in a few minutes.
This is a valuable resource as well as a handsome 'coffee-table' book.

GARDEN ACCENTS, text and phots by Derek Fell. 1988. Published by Henry Holt and Co., Inc., 521 5th Avenue, NY, 10175. 10"x10". 144 pages. Hardcover. $27.50.

Any garden style or period can be created by using traditional designs, accents, and plantings. With this imaginative guide, a garden could be greatly enhanced. ".....man-made garden accents establish the "style" of a garden more than plants alone", so pavings, walkways, entrances, seats, water, containers, etc. are explained as well as plants.

Derek Fell is a well-known garden authority, and any gardener could benefit from reading this beautifully illustrated, well-written book. Although many of the pictures are of large gardens, the ideas could be easily adapted to a city lot with delightful results.

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298-7641

WEEDS by Walter Conrad Muenscher. Second edition 1987. Published by Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Place, Ithica, NY 14580. 5 3/4" x 8 3/4". 586 pages. Hardcover $39.95, softcover $16.95.

This classic handbook is a comprehensive book on the weeds of North America. Drawings of 331 of the 571 weeds covered by the book are very useful for identification. Explanations are clear and concise and controls are listed for many of the plants. There are lists of plants by common and scientific names plus lists of plants commonly found in specific habitats.

A weed is considered to be a plant that is useless, ugly, and/or harmful that is growing where it is not wanted. A plant can have none of these characteristics, but in certain conditions, be considered a weed. There is no species weed.

For serious students there is a key to groups and species of plants that are most commonly considered weeds.

This book should be in every horticulture library.

EXOTIC PLANTS FOR YOUR GARDEN by Glen and Peta Heyne. 1987. Published by Lothian Publishing Co. PTY LTD, Australia. Available in U.S.A. from ISBS, 5602 N.E. Hassalo St., Portland OR 97213. 6" x 9", 176 pages. Softcover. $16.95.

Growing conditions in Southern California are similar to Australia, so the 450 exotic plants, concisely described and coded for suitability and use, could be grown here. Thre are over 40 beautiful color photos, too.

This book could be used as a guide to selecting exotic plants for both garden and container growing. It is a companion book to "Australian Plants for Your Garden."

DAFFODILS FOR HOME, GARDEN AND SHOW by Don Barnes. 1987. Published by Timber Press, 9999 S.W. Wilshire, Portland OR, 97225. 6 1/4"x9 1/4". Hardcover. 176 pages. $23.95.

Don Barnes, after twenty years of cultivating and researching daffodils, is recognized as an authority.

The book has beautiful pictures of daffodils from red through pink to white. Bulbs of some of the rarer varieties sell for about $100 each. The reader will find that there are daffodils of all sizes and for all uses. This well written book describes all the aspects of cultivating and judging.

No Spring would seem complete without daffodils. Gardeners may be inspired by this book to plant some new ones this year.

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NOW IS THE TIME...

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES

Compiled by Penny Bunker

BEGONIAS Margaret Lee

put down tubers to sprout.
clean all pots and plantings of dead wood, leaves, and old debris.
protect roots with a mulch.
repot.
start feeding -- give 1/4 strength of any real good all-purpose plant food if feeding once a week; 1/2 strength if twice a month; full strength if once a month.
control disease and pests by spray and bait.
keep plants moist but not wet.
start new plants from leaves, cuttings, and seeds.

BONSAI Dr. Herbert Markowitz

watch watering program according to the rains.
repot plants; shape to conform to the container.
remember deciduous flowering plants need repotting every year, except quince. Conifers may go 3 to 5 years.
graft deciduous plants.
add small amounts of chelated iron or acidifying preparations to correct alkaline (salt) buildup.
watch for aphids and other pests.
wait until April to feed -- use high nitrogen fertilizer for foliage growth; high-phosphorous type to set flowers and fruit.
use 1/4 strength fertilizer spaced several weeks apart rather than using full strength only one time. Measure accurately. Too much fertilizer can burn roots and cause leaf damage.

BROMELIADS Mary Siemers

start fertilizing once a month when weather begins to turn warm. Use 1/2 strength of any water soluble fertilizer (fish emulsion is not recommended).
wet all leaves and soil, and fill the center cups when fertilizing. You may add a time release fertilizer, such as osmocote formula 14-14-14 to the soil surface.
be alert to check plants thoroughly for scale.
treat plants that have scale by first removing all scale. Dip or spray plant thoroughly in a solution of 1 tablespoon Malathion (water base) to a gallon of water. If necessary, repeat treatment in two weeks.
keep plants clean at all times. Cut spent blooms and discolored leaves with scissors, and hose off any babies that may be between leaves.
space plants apart to allow adequate air circulation.
check for snails and slugs.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS Joey Betzler

repot plants that are overgrown, or need a taste of new soil; groom up all favorite plants.
propagate new plants via the cuttings, divisions, leaves, and/or seeds.
watch for insects and fungi pests. Treat with alcohol and water mixture, insecticide soap, malathion, or fungicide.
protect plants from adverse weather conditions such as hail or windstorms, and also watch for signs of sunburn.
water and fertilize plants that show signs of growth.
use a low nitrogen fertilizer to promote flowering or a 10-10-10 for overall growth.

CAMELLIAS Les Baskerville

watch watering, especially if no rains; keep moist but not wet.
feed plants with fish or acid fertilizer.
feed iron to promote healthy green growth.
watch for loopers and spray with malathion if present.
keep blooms picked up to prevent petal blight.
prune plants as they finish blooming to open plants to air.
plant new bushes while still in bloom.

DAHLIAS Abe Janzen

remove tuber from storage and place in sprouting medium -- vermiculite, sand, or other starting material.
check moisture of medium. Tubers will rot if it is too wet.
prepare planting area, fork in humus and fertilizers, especially phosphate and potash (use 2 1/2 lbs for each 100 square feet of ground).
plant tubers two or three weeks after sprouting. Dig a hole 6 inches deep, mix in bone meal, then place tuber on its side, with sprout side up 2 inches from stake. Cover with 3 inches of soil, moisten, but do not keep wet.
protect from snails.

EPIPHYLLUMS (Orchid cactus) Frank Granatowski

maintain good grooming by removing dead, spindly, and unsightly branches.
remove dead leaves and debris from containers, eliminating a haven for harmful pests, and allowing free flow of oxygen to the soil and root system.
remove scale residue clinging to outside of containers.
give mature plants a final feeding of nitrogen-free fertilizer, such as Bloom-builder or Hi-Bloom, to promote healthy buds and blooms.
watch new buds and blooms for aphids and ants. Use insecticide if necessary — read and carefully follow directions.
refrain from relocating plants once buds have begun to form.
bait for snails — a few granules of Sluggeta have proven effective when placed at base of plants, leaving little or no residue.

FERNS Ray Sodomka

catch rain water to use on plants in covered areas.
maintain humidity by keeping surrounding areas damp.
fertilize with high-nitrogen liquid or pellets.
remove dead fronds.
divide, repot, or add leaf mold to those plants needing it.
spray for aphids and scale.
plant spores.

FUCHSIAS William Selby

pinch those plants that were cut back in fall to force new growth and branching.
prune those plants not done before -- it is still not too late.
feed regularly with balanced fertilizer.
remember not to feed a dry plant, or one in full sun.
check for insects — do not spray unless necessary.
top-off containers with potting mix where it has been washed out.
maintain a good watering program — plants like to be moist, but not wet.

GERANIUMS Carol Roller

water thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow excess water to drain away Keep foliage as dry as possible.
continue a pest control and disease prevention program using products according to the manufacturer's directions.
continue feeding a balanced fertilizer dissolved in water, using at half recommended strength as often as needed to keep plants growing well.
selectively prune and pinch zonals and ivies for future bloom.
avoid cutting regals and scented because their flowers will be lost by pruning at this time.
remove faded flowers and old discolored leaves.
continue to rotate plants for symmetrical shape.

GESNERIADS (African violets, gloxinias, etc.) Michael Ludwig

keep growing areas and plants clean. Trim, repot, and check for pests.
water and fertilize more as active growth begins.
repot root-bound plants; cut off all dead roots that look brown and soft.
trim plants and take cuttings.
spray growing areas for mildew and mold.
spray for aphids before new growth starts; bait for slugs and snails.
fertilize in April with trace elements if plants were not repotted earlier. This will replace elements lost in watering.
have fresh soil ready for planting seedlings, and to use in transplanting.

IRIS San Diego-Imperial Counties Iris Society

start feeding low-nitrogen, all-purpose, or liquid fish fertilizer.
water regularly if no rains.
clean beds and keep weeds under control.
watch for pests — systemic sprays applied as a drench will usually free iris of aphids and thrips.
give Japanese and Louisianas acid food — a camellia type fertilizer is convenient to use.

ORCHIDS Charlie Fouquette

For Cymbidiums — peak blooming season.

give a lot of light and ventilation.
divide and repot if not in bloom, or as soon as spike is cut off.
watch for red spider, aphids, and thrips.
still use low-nitrogen fertilizer in March.
feed in April if weather permits rapid growth — feed every 7-10 days with high nitrogen balanced fertilizer.
move plants to shade as weather clears.

For Phalaenopsis

give them 900-1000 foot candles of light, 10% sun or 90% shade — increase shade to compensate for longer days.
keep temperature 65°-85° with good air movement.
give even fertilizer - 18-18-18
control disease — Physan and cleanliness — see your nurseryman.

For Cattleyas

have temperature 55°-75° optimum.
repot Cattleyas that are showing new eyes and/or are finished blooming.
save 3-bulb back divisions of good plants that are rootless; place in plastic bag — blow up (your breath contains CO_2), plant in bark when and if roots get

2"-3" long.

For Variegata Oncidiums

mist daily early in morning to be dry in afternoon before nightfall.

use 1/2 strength 18-18-18 fertilizer.

have good air movement, semi-sun (50% shade) adjust slowly.

For Odentoglossums, Oncidiums, etc — the Oncidium ailiance should be grown with some forethought and common sense.

research origin of parents, for example: are they from high or low elevation, hot or cold climate, and what time of year is it where they came from?

consult the successful growers in your orchid club or society.

remember — use good water, change of air, fertilize lightly. Note: Please remember our weather is, at most, unpredictable in our spring. So use these suggestions as a supplement to common sense.

ROSES Frank Hastings

apply an inorganic, balanced fertilizer. The nitrogen should be at least 6%. Apply monthly. For 6 to 8% nitrogen: small bushes, apply 1/2 cup; large bushes, 1 cup. For 12-15% — apply 1/4 cup per small bushes and 1/2 cup per large bush. Decrease amount applied for higher nitrogen content.

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be sure to water the day before fertilizing, and water dry fertilizers after applying.

feed 3 tablespoons of liquid Fish Emulsion per gallon of water per bush 2 weeks after feeding dry fertilizer.

apply 1/2 cup of epsom salts (magnesium sulphate) per bush to promote basil growth.

spread mulch around bushes to retain moisture and help keep weeds from starting.

disbud for one bloom per stem on Hybrid Teas and Grandifloras.

apply Liquid Iron in the middle of March for green leaves and better color of blooms.

spray once a week with a mixture of Orthene (insecticide) and Funginex (fungicide) as per instructions on container to prevent thrips from discoloring your blooms and to prevent mildew and rust.

be sure to water the day before you spray to prevent leaf burn.

GREEM THUMB ITEMS

cut back poinsettias around St. Patrick's day — removing last year's growth to within two joints of the old wood.

divide chrysanthemums — take cuttings from old plants and make divisions.

finish planting bare-root trees and shrubs in March.

set out annuals for fast growth and spring color.

plant perennials — carnations, gerberas, marguerites, Shasta Daisies.

mulch and reseed lawns in April where necessary.

give a top dressing of fresh rich soil and humus to clivias, agapanthus, and amaryllis.

plant calla lilies, cannas, gladiolus, and tuberous begonias.

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Pres: Mrs. Lucy Morrissy 426-3930
244 East Naples Street
Chula Vista, CA 92011
3rd Wed., Rohr Pk Manor, Sweetwater Rd.
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4995 Fanuel Street
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1st Mon. S.D. Zoo, Rondavel Rm., 11:30 a.m.

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Pres: Mrs. Virginia Soderberg 582-7098
6197 Arno Drive
San Diego, CA 92120
1st Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Pres: Barbara Perkins 435-8822
840 Balboa
Coronado, CA 92118
Twice annually at call of President,
1113 Adelia Ave., Coronado, 7:30 p.m.

CROWN GARDEN CLUB, CORONADO
Mrs. John Watson 435-3315
311 Ocean Blvd.
Coronado CA 92118
4th Thurs., Coronado Library, 9:00 a.m.

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Mrs. Jay E. Adams 749-1979
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Valley Center CA 92082
2nd Tues. (except July and August)
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1st Sun., various gardens, 2:00 p.m.

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1215 Amador Avenue
Vista, CA 92083
3rd Fri., Joslyn Senior Center 1:00 p.m.

EXOTIC PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: George Plaisted 583-9551
6356 Delbarton
San Diego, CA 92120
4th Tues., Wells Rec Center
1235 E. Madison, El Cajon, CA 7:30 p.m.

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1836 Via Entrada
Fallbrook, CA 92028
Last Thurs. each month except 3rd Thurs.
Oct., Nov., Dec., St. Peters Church 10 a.m.

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851 San Antonio Place
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La Mesa, CA 92041
2nd Mon. 4975 Memorial Drive
La Mesa, CA 92041, 9:30 a.m.

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Pres: Kemary Crowder 271-1844
8862 Shaula Way, San Diego 92126
3rd Thurs. 7 p.m. Home Savings,
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Casa del Prado, 10:00 a.m.

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376 Bellaire Street
Del Mar, CA 92014
3rd Tues, La Jolla Woman's Cl., 1:30 p.m.

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB
Pres: Doris Baur 487-6614
16516 Gabarda Road
San Diego, CA 92128
3rd Mon. Glendale Federal
Rancho Bernado 3:00 p.m.

LA MESA GARDEN CLUB
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6325 Primrose Drive
La Mesa, CA 92042
3rd Thu 11 a.m., La Mesa Woman's Club
5220 Wilson Ave., La Mesa, CA

LAS JARDINERAS
Pres: Mrs. James Houck
2360 Presidio Drive
San Diego, CA 92103
3rd Mon., Home of members, 10:30 a.m.

LATE BLOOMERS
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4th Tues., home of members 9:30 a.m.

MISSION GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Vera Elmer 447-8029
1285 E. Washington Ave.
El Cajon, CA 92020
1st Wed. North Park Recreation
Center, San Diego. 1:30 p.m.

NORTH COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Dale Reece 757-5905
352 Leeward Court
Oceanside, CA 92054
222 Jefferson St., Vista, CA Fri. 7:00 p.m.

NORTH COUNTY SHADE PLANT CLUB
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1635 Mt. View Avenue
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10836 Calle Verde Drive
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3rd Fri., Rm 104, Casa del Prado 7:30 p.m.
Every 2 months starting Jan.

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Lila M. Elder 692-3171
836 West Pennsylvania No. 202
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Pres: Mr. John Rainsford
Hort. Ch: Corrine Gruenwald
P.O. Box 1696
Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067
2nd Tues., Rancho Santa Fe Garden Club
Avenida de Acadias, Rancho Santa Fe
7:30 p.m.

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
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8481 Beaver Lake Drive
San Diego, CA 92119
4th Tues. Home of members, 9:30 a.m.

SAN DIEGO ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL HORTICULTURISTS
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P.O. Box 34341
San Diego, CA 92103
4th Mon., Casa del Prado Rm 104, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB INC.
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P.O. Box 40037
San Diego, CA 92104, 11 a.m. Workshop
2nd Sun., Casa del Prado, 1:00 p.m.

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN
Dr. Herbert A. Markowitz 224-8552
876 Armada Terrace
San Diego, CA 92106

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Pam Keide 438-9393
6523 El Camino Real
Carlsbad, CA 92009
2235 Galahad Rd., Serra Mesa, 7:45 p.m.
1st Thurs. Byzantine Catholic Church

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97 K Street, Chula Vista, CA 92011
2nd Sat. Casa del Prado, 1:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Cynthia Drake 271-8933
11121 Saunders Court
San Diego, CA 92131
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Pres: Ted Garrett 753-2665
498 La Costa Avenue
Leucadia, CA 92024
2nd Thurs. Palmquist School
1999 California St., Oceanside 7:00 p.m.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Leslie Pickford 278-1083
5350 Via Bello, San Diego, CA 92111
4th Tues. except Jul & Dec., Casa del Prado

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Genie Hammond 426-6831
1341 Park Drive
Chula Vista, CA 92011
1st Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY HERB SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Eleanor Kimes 484-3653
13021 Trail Dust Avenue
San Diego, CA 92129
2nd Sat. except Jan, Jul & Aug, 11 a.m.
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7430 Stanford Ave., La Mesa, CA 92041
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Methodist Church, 3295 Meade, 12 noon

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Pres: Bob Halley 272-1019
1714 Maiden Street
San Diego, CA 92109
3rd Thurs., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Bob Matlock 423-0213
1333 New Chatel Drive
San Diego, CA 92154
2nd Mon., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Jim Zemcik (714) 551-3264
15442 Orleans Circle
Irvine, CA 92714
2nd Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO GESNERIAD SOCIETY
Ariel Madden 299-5415
211 West Walnut Ave. #6
San Diego, CA 92103
1st Thurs., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
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6338 Lake Athabaska Place
San Diego, CA 92119

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Mrs. Rita Applegate 463-3555
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La Mesa, CA 92041
3rd Mon Oct thru Jun, Casa del Prado

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Hans (Pam) Kaspar 753-4087
1905 Hummock, Encinitas, CA 92024
4th Wed., Ecke Family Bldg.
Quail Gardens, Encinitas, 10 a.m.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Toni Baker 582-7516
6475 50th Street, San Diego, CA 92120
1st Wed., Casa del Prado, Rm. 104, 7:30 p.m.

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
Pres: Mrs. Leroy Lahey 429-6198
2829 Flax Drive, San Diego, CA 92154

SOUTHWEST GROUP, JUDGES COUNCIL
Pres: Mrs. David W. Hoke
335 Avenida de las Roses
Encinitas, CA 92024
1st Wed., Casa del Prado, 10:00 a.m.

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. C.R. Bowman 273-7937
3927 Sequoia St., San Diego, CA 92109
1st Sat., Feb., Apr., Jun., Sep., Nov.
10 a.m. Quail Gardens Meeting Room
Quail Gardens Rd., Encinitas

SUN HARBOR BRANCH NATIONAL FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Pres: Barney Gonsalves 222-4254
4103 Tennyson St., San Diego, CA 92107
4th Wed. Recreation Hall, Holy Trinity
Church, 2083 Sunset Cliffs Blvd.,
Ocean Beach

THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA
Pres: Dorothy C. Carroll 578-1484
8304 Hydra Lane, San Diego, CA 92126
4th Thurs., Sept. thru May, 1:00 p.m.
La Jolla United Methodist Church
6063 La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla

THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Robert Hendenberg 724-5032
4809 Ceanothus Place
Oceanside, CA 92056
1st Fri., at 222 Jefferson St., Vista
Senior Service Center, 12 noon

THE WATER LILY SOCIETY
Pres: Dr. Kirk Strawn (301) 662-2230
c/o Charles B. Thomas, Secretary
P.O. Box 104
Buckeystown, MD 21717-0104
Meeting

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES

BLOOMERS
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P.O. Box 353
La Jolla, CA 92038

CLASSIC GARDENS
Paul DeMartini 459-0316
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La Jolla, CA 92038

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Jim and Kathleen Grigsby
461-7732
7964 High St., La Mesa, CA 92041

HORTICULTURIST, LECTURER, AUTHOR
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P.O. Box 851
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SUNSHINE GARDENING
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3021 McCall, San Diego, CA 92106

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Poway, CA 92064

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